

iron, in order to use it as a smoke-stack. The spars are longer than are usually put into a vessel of her size, as the region of her sailing is one of light airs and calms, and every yard of canvas she can spread is desirable. Her sails are of the best cotton duck, and the standing rigging of wire.

Wood and iron cannot be put together in a more thorough and substantial manner than has been done by the New England Shipbuilding Company in building this missionary ship, and too much credit cannot be given to Messrs. Goss, Sawyer and Packard, of this company, for the interest they have manifested in all the particulars of her construction.

She bids fair to last until there is no remaining island in Micronesia where she has not sounded her whistle for the Lord, and left missionaries to proclaim Christ.

The Chinese Way of Thinking.

The following extract from a very clever article in the New York Herald is well worth perusal. That journal says editorially:

For the third time in her history China has embarked upon a conflict with a European power. Each of her wars has been caused by the peculiarities of the Chinese way of thinking.

In 1841 she fought England because she objected to the opium trade and disliked to see her population drunken and besotted. She got a sound thrashing; but that was the Chinese way of thinking.

In 1858 she fought England and France because she objected to see smugglers and pirates openly trade under the English and French flags. Again she was well whipped; but that was the Chinese way of thinking.

In 1884 she is going to fight France again because she objects to pay eighty million francs for injuries inflicted by persons over whom she has merely nominal authority. Once more she is likely to suffer defeat; but that is the Chinese way of thinking.

Let us imagine that, instead of a French invasion of Tonquin, China has invaded the principality of Monaco. Disgusted with the havoc wrought among her own inhabitants by a close attention to the games of "stud poker" and "honest John," she determines to put down the games of "roulette" and "trente-et-quarante," as practised in the Casino of Monte Carlo.

Her junks sail up the Mediterranean. They land under the palm trees of the late Mr. Blanc's gaming paradise. They reduce his croupiers to subjection. They storm the rocky heights of Monaco. They force the Prince to sign a treaty admitting the supremacy of the Chinese and abjuring the profits of the green boards in his vicinity.

The conquest completed, some of the mandarins pay a visit to the adjoining town of Nice. Resenting their swagger and bluster, the French inhabitants of Nice fall on them, belabor them and bundle them out of the place.

Instantly China demands eighty million francs from France. "What?" cries France; "eighty millions for thrashing a handful of mandarins!" "Ah!" replies China; "but indirectly you are responsible for the iniquities of Monte Carlo. All the croupiers were Frenchmen. The Prince himself pays nominal tribute to France."

Whereupon France sends China to the deuce and China bombards Marseilles. Caught unprepared, the French retire. Paris is besieged by the Celestials. The Arc de Triomphe is blown down. General Tso marches down the Rue de Rivoli. France signs a treaty yielding Toulon and Bordeaux to China, and pays the original eighty millions, with a new war indemnity into the bargain.

What a screaming farce! What a theme for the lamented Offenbach! And yet it is simply the reversal of the operations now projected by France in China.

We think that France should again take counsel before engaging in a war with those wretched, ill-disciplined, conceited barbarians. She has everything to lose and nothing to gain. Her reputation for dash in Oriental campaigning has been satisfactorily established in Tonquin. She can add on lustre to her arms by firing a few shells among the fishermen of Foo-Chow, or looting the palaces and pagodas of Peking.

The Arctic Expedition.

The St. Louis Times-Democrat has made a noble defense of the unfortunate remaining survivors of the Greeley expedition, of which we give a digest:-

Disclosures follow closely upon one another in the matter of the Greeley expedition. To the horror and disgust of the whole nation it is now apparent that the hideous suggestions first set afloat by the New York Times were only too well founded in fact. We have been regaled with revelations and sickened by details which leave no room for doubt. The survivors of that tragic and dreadful episode have been rescued from the appalling fate to which they had already succumbed; the clutch of madness has been taken from their brains; they have escaped the unutterable misery of famine and, literally by a miracle, restored to health and home, and friends and civilization. But was it well—was it Christian—was it even decent, after saving these poor wretches from horrors ten-fold greater than we are able to appraise, to put upon them a brand which will burden and embitter and blight their whole lives? They left the country on that untoward expedition not of their own choice, but in obedience to orders. They were crusaders—the victims of public opinion, the fruits of a foolish fanaticism. For whatever hardships they suffered the country is responsible. Nature has her laws. Providence has decreed that famine and privation must produce insanity, and human law exempts from responsibility and from penalty those who are insane. Yet these men, who went upon a mission not of their own device, who were abandoned to the horrors of a fate too terrible for words; who through those ghastly years of agony fought for life and reason with a heroism that can never be described—these men, because they were overpowered, their minds dethroned, their bodies wasted under intolerable torture, have been lashed with a leathern stigma and robbed of the dearest joys of their restoration!

It is cruel, it is inhuman; more so than the decree which launched them on that foolhardy and fatal quest! These rescued men should have been protected from any fresh pangs. Already they had endured enough to entitle them to the mercy, the compassion and the undying solicitude of the nation. As it is, they have been plunged into new and more poignant sufferings. They have been branded before all men, made objects of horror and avoidance, condemned to a moral isolation as relentless as those awful polar solitudes in which so many lost their lives, and all were stripped of reason and humanity.

A Whale Story.

We clip the following from a late number of the Chilian Times:

An extraordinary occurrence, unique in the history of submarine cables, has just taken place on the coast. The particulars, as furnished to the press by Mr. Broughton of the Submarine Cable Company, are as follows:—"Cherrillos, June 27: The steamer Retriever, of the West Coast Telegraph Company, has just arrived here after easily effecting the repair of the cable between Chorrillos and Mollendo, the locality of the interruption being off San Gallan Island. The interruption and repair of the cable has revealed to us a striking novelty in the history of submarine cables. The Retriever lifted the cable without any difficulty, and when the spot, which the signals indicated as the place where communication was interrupted, was reached, the cable was found to be weighted with an enormous and unlooked for burden. The depth of the water at the spot was about four hundred fathoms. As is customary in such circumstances, the greatest care was observed, and when the cable was being slowly and carefully raised the officer in the boat announced that a monstrous object could be seen entangled in the cable, and shortly afterwards there was presented to the astonished vision of the crew of the steamer nothing less than an enormous whale measuring from seventy to seventy-five feet in length. Cetacean was alive and completely entangled in the cable, which surrounded the middle of its body and passed under the tail. As may be readily imagined the powerful creature commenced a series of frantic struggles to free itself. Unfortunately for him these attempts to prolong his life accelerated

his end. Before measures could be adopted to release him, he broke the cable near to bows of the steamer, cutting himself in two, and at the same time ripping himself completely open. On picking up the cable again it was discovered that the iron linings and the gutta-percha covering where the knot which held the whale was formed, had been bitten in several places, and were completely separated from the copper wire conductor, and this interrupted the communication. It can be demonstrated with certainty that the interruption in the cable was caused solely by the whale, which must have been imprisoned seven days in the coils of the cable, during which time he must have raised the cable at regular intervals to the surface of the ocean every time he came up to "blow," thus sustaining a weight of many tons.

Origin of Baseball.

Baseball really originated in New York City in 1845, when a party of gentlemen so modified the old game of town ball as to create a new game, which they gave the name of baseball. On the 23d of September of that year these gentlemen formally organized [the Knickerbocker Baseball Club, and adapted a series of playing rules. Prior to 1845 a sort of crude baseball had been played under various rules, but it was little more than a school boy's diversion. The Olympic Club of Philadelphia had been organized in 1833, but it played nothing but town ball until 1860, when baseball was adopted in its stead.

In New England, about thirty years ago, there was a game called "The New England Game," which was played with a small, light ball, which was thrown overhand to the bat, while in the New York game of baseball as then played by the Knickerbocker, Eagle, Gotham and Empire clubs, a large, elastic ball was pitched to the bat.

The original rules of the game were very vague and incomplete. The ball was much too large and heavy, being allowed a circumference of 10½ inches and a weight of 6½ ounces, just an inch in size and an ounce in weight greater than the present limit. There was no limitation to the length of the bat. In the year 1863 two important new rules were made, one requiring the pitcher to stand in a space six feet by three and the other requiring the umpire to call balls and give the batsman his first base after three had been called. Until December 14, 1864, a fair ball, if caught on the first bounce, put the striker out, but on the above date the National Association of Baseball Players did away with the bound catch, except for foul balls, and finally adopted the fly game. Forty-five feet was the distance from the pitcher's position to the home-plate until 1881, when it was moved five feet further back.

Society Girls' Amanuensis.

"Didn't you know that we society girls had to employ an amanuensis as well as you business men? The weather is too warm, and our correspondence too voluminous for us to think of writing or answering our own notes, especially since there is a real nice girl—you know her; she was in our set before her father failed—who will come whenever she is wanted to write to them for us. "Some of the girls have her call one morning each week, others once in two weeks, and others monthly. I believe she promises to write in a different style for each person, but it is hard to do, as she must have nearly twenty regular customers. She will write a note just as dictated or else dress up her patron's ideas in words of her own. And if it is wished she will even furnish the stationery. She must make a good deal of money, as she charged me \$1.58 for half a dozen formal invitations, which she fixed up in less than an hour. I believe she charges pretty high for long letters of a sentimental nature only. I wish I knew all the secrets and gossip that she does."—Enquirer-Interview.

It is champagne the night before, but genuine pain the morning following.

First Swell—"By jove, Fred, that is the highest collar I've struck yet." Second Swell—"Think so, old man? Well, I don't mind telling you it's a little idea of my own. It's one of the gunvor's cuffs.

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Every desirable form of Policy issued some with advantages offered by no other Company. Apply to

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[LIMITED.]
Capital, \$5,000,000.

Having established an Agency here, the undersigned is authorized to accept risks against Fire, Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, etc., on the most favorable terms. Losses promptly adjusted and payable here.

C. O. BERGER, Agent Hawaiian Islands

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE Insurance Company.
Established 1809.

Resources of the Company as at 31st Dec., 1882

1—Authorized Capital.....	£3,000,000
2—Subscribed ".....	2,000,000
3—Paid up ".....	500,000
4—Fire Fund and Reserve as at 31st Dec., 1883.....	1,274,661
5—Life and Annuity Funds.....	3,855,529
6—Revenue Fire Branch.....	1,107,124
7—" Life and Annuity Branches.....	484,798

Ed. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE.
50 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

The above Company having established an Agency at Honolulu, for the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned is authorized to accept and write

MARINE RISKS
—ON—
Merchandise, Freights, Treasure, Commissions, and Hulls.
At current Rates.
WM. C. IRWIN & CO.,
Managers for Hawaiian Islands

UNION Fire and Marine Insurance Co. of New Zealand.
CAPITAL: \$10,000,000

Having Established an Agency at Honolulu, for the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire in dwellings, stores, warehouses and merchandise, on favorable terms. Marine risks on cargo, freights, bottomry, profits and commissions. Losses promptly adjusted & payable.

WM. C. IRWIN & CO.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.
Capital of the Company & Reserve..... 6,000,000
Capital of their Re-Insurance Companies..... 101,650,000
Total.....Reichsmark 107,650,000

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.
Capital of the Company & Reserve..... 8,830,000
Capital of their Re-Insurance Companies..... 25,000,000
Total.....Reichsmark 33,830,000

The undersigned, General Agents, of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO. HAMBURG-MAGDEBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.
BUILDINGS, MERCHANDISE, FURNITURE and Machinery insured against Fire on the most favorable terms.
JAEAGER—Agent for the Hawaiian Islands

Hamburg-Bremen FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to insure risks against fire, on Sugar and Brick Buildings, and on Merchandise stored therein, on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

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GERMAN LLOYD Marine Insurance Co., of Berlin.
FORTUNA General Insurance Co., of Berlin.

THE ABOVE INSURANCE COMPANIES have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take
Risks against the Dangers of the Seas at the most Reasonable Rates, and on the Most Favorable Terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.
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